

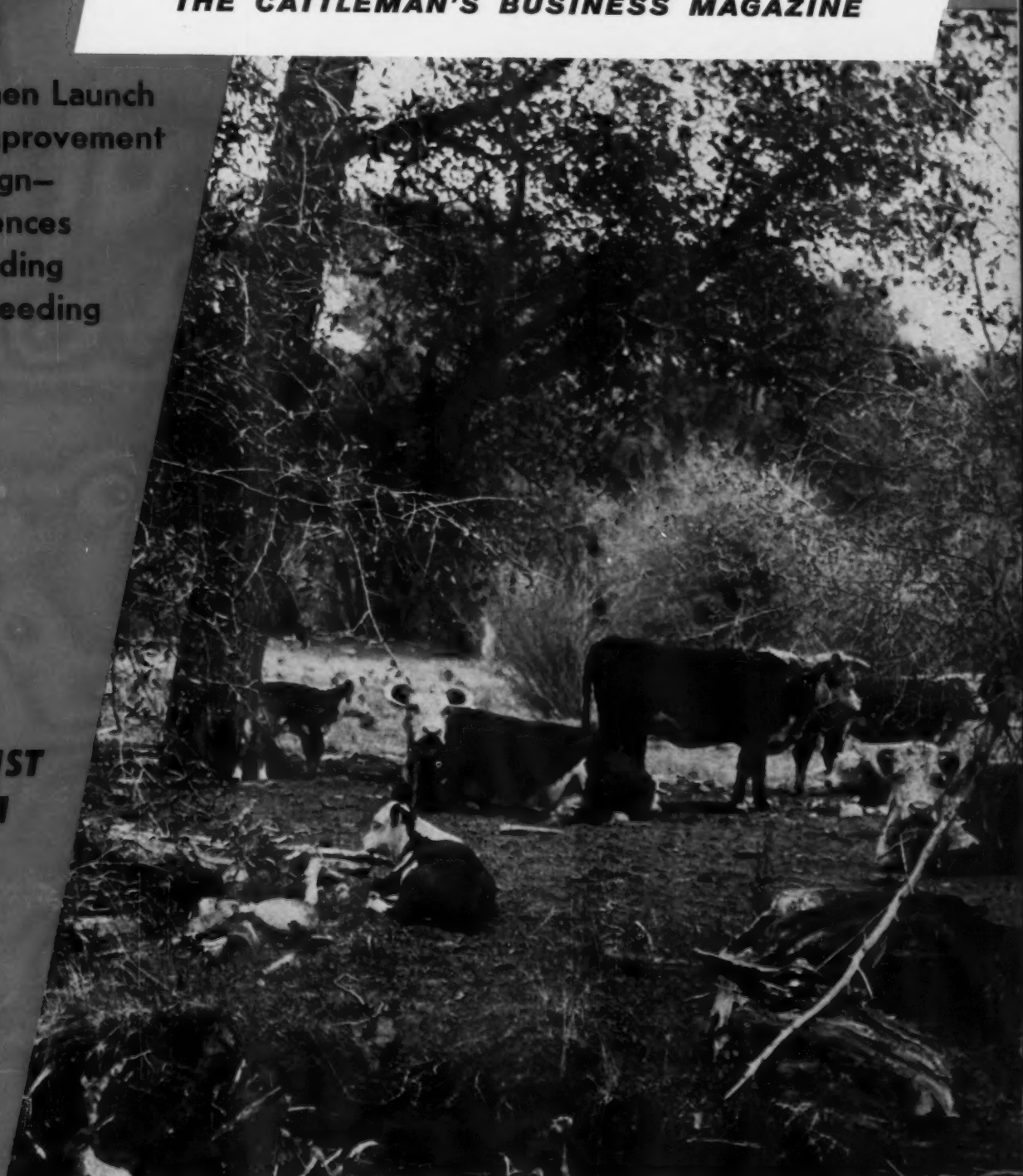
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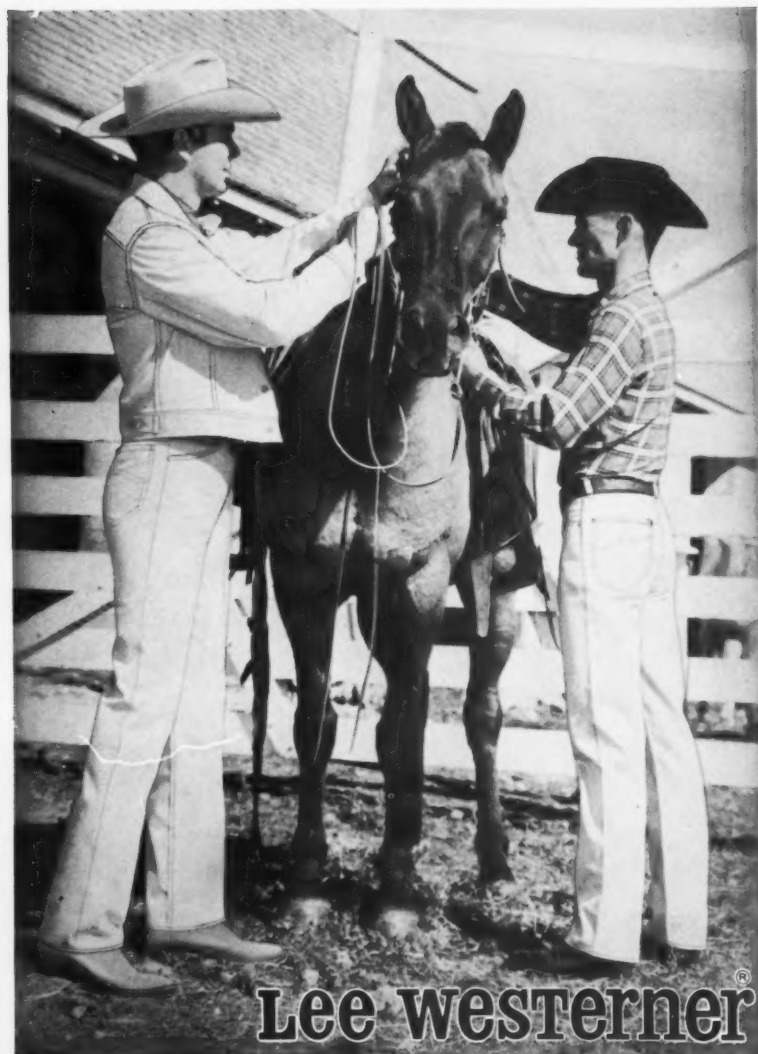
CATTLE PRODUCER

THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

Cattlemen Launch
Beef Improvement
Campaign—
Conferences
On Grading
And Breeding

**AUGUST
1961**





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Letters To The Editor

THE BEEF CONFERENCE—The Co-ordinated Beef Improvement Conference proved that there is interest on the part of cattlemen and various facets of the industry to get together on phases of research and development.—**H. H. Stonaker**, Fort Collins, Colo.

(Editor's note: The writer, a professor at Colorado State University, is president of the American Society of Animal Production, which, with the American National Cattlemen's Association and the university, was a sponsor of the conference at Fort Collins in July.)

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COVER PICTURE

This scene, typical of many river-bottom meadows on a warm summer day, was made by Lyle Liggett at the Craig Goodwin ranch near Gunnison, Colo.

American CATTLE PRODUCER

THE CATTLEMEN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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**FRANKLIN LEPTOSPIRA
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'Grapes of Wrath' Not for the Cattleman

THE REACTION of Wayne Bratton to the problems of drouth we believe expresses perfectly the typical cowman's attitude. President of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, Bratton, who lives at Winnett, was guest editor on the Great Falls Tribune for a day. Here is what he wrote:

"Cowmen never have had a very good opinion of a noisy, barking dog. It is the quiet, hard working one that gets the job done and doesn't stir up the cattle. Somehow the reasoning doesn't seem to apply to people; at least not any more. Every day we hear about how the squeaking wheel gets the grease and the like. Now, as cattlemen we are not looking for any grease, but it seems wrong to be criticized for going ahead and doing our job which is actually of importance to every one of you who lives in Montana. So, since every cowboy doesn't get a chance to be a Tribune editor for a day, I'd like to put in a plug for Montana's much misunderstood cowmen. If this drouth continues, economics will illustrate my point to many people the hard way.

* * *

"THIS CATTLE BUSINESS represents a big chunk of our state's economy. It is a billion-dollar industry—a billion dollars worth of land, buildings, equipment, supplies and cattle. These are investments in Montana—not in any foreign corporation. More important, this is one of our largest export industries. When we sell our cattle, the bulk of them are sold to people outside Montana and so millions of dollars are brought into the state for the rest of you to use in your business.

"All of this goes on whether we make any money or not. Like this year, with dried-up ranges and a shortage of stock water and poor prospects for winter feed in many places, a lot of us will be sure to come out on the short end of the stick. That's part of the cow business. It's happened before and will happen again. As a real Montana banker put it when asked if he wasn't worried about the terrible conditions being quoted in the newspapers: 'Well, we know our people and they know Montana. We'll work our way through this together just as we have before.'

* * *

"IT MAKES ME MAD to read that some of our Treasure State is turning into 'grapes of wrath' country because of hoppers and drouth. There are few places any drier than my ranch. I'm going into debt to take my cows and calves to some decent grass and a place where they can get through the winter, but I'm still in the cow business and so are all the thousands

of cattlemen throughout the state who are really your partners in the business of Montana. Won't you think of this next time someone starts to tell you that we are some kind of ruthless monsters who exist by taking advantage of others—even little kids?

"The beef industry pays some 10 million dollars in property taxes alone and well over a million dollars in grazing fees for land which in many cases won't have any grass on it this year. We pay our share and more of all other taxes. We spend over 30 million dollars on repairs and for all the things we need to operate and live. All this adds up to around 100 million bucks, which help you in your business and help pay for the education of your children and ours.

* * *

"ALL THIS is done by using the almost two-thirds of our state which has value only when utilized by livestock to turn grass into dollars for the benefit of every Montanan."

* * *

Congress Acts Wisely

THE SENATE AND HOUSE agriculture committees reported out an entirely different Title I in the omnibus farm bill from the one originally proposed by the administration. And Congress itself followed the committees' wishes with respect to striking out revolutionary features of the proposed measure.

Greatest concern of the cattle industry during the hectic days of hearings on the legislation was that cattle were included in provisions calling for possible controls through marketing orders and quotas. The industry urged emphatically that cattle be removed from these provisions. It is good to be able to report that this was done.

* * *

CONGRESS, and particularly the agricultural committees of both houses, therefore deserve our commendation in their wise action.

* * *

Read and Follow Labels

AGAIN we call attention to the continuing need for caution and following label instructions in any agricultural chemicals you may be using.

In some areas this year, drouth has made the grasshopper problem worse than usual. In applying insecticides, continued caution must be followed. Use of aldrin and heptachlor on ranges being grazed requires "not slaughtering cattle which have continued to graze on treated ranges for 12 months following date of application, and not grazing dairy animals;" on ranges not stocked at time of application, "avoiding grazing for 90 days following date of application, and not grazing dairy animals."

All other hopper insecticides require precautions also. So, to repeat: Read and follow label instructions carefully.



DROUTH

Give your cattle extra vitamin A right now to protect gains and prevent deficiency disorders.

When forage dries up, natural sources of vitamin A activity start to disappear. Your cattle often need the help of extra vitamin A in the feed or mineral supplement. And they need help fast.

The reason: Drouth conditions need not be severe before cattle suffer and you start to lose.

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In fact, you can be losing profits long before the shortage is severe enough to produce visible symptoms.

What's more, once a shortage appears, the trouble magnifies fast. The reason: Cattle with low vitamin A reserves can't utilize carotene (a natural source of vitamin A in hay or forage) as efficiently as normal cattle.

So to help protect your profits and investment, make sure drouth-area cattle get the help of Pfizer Vitamin A Palmitate in Gelatin.

The best you can buy, Pfizer A stands up to the roughest range conditions better than any other type of vitamin A . . . delivers more of its vitamin A content in a form cattle can actually use.

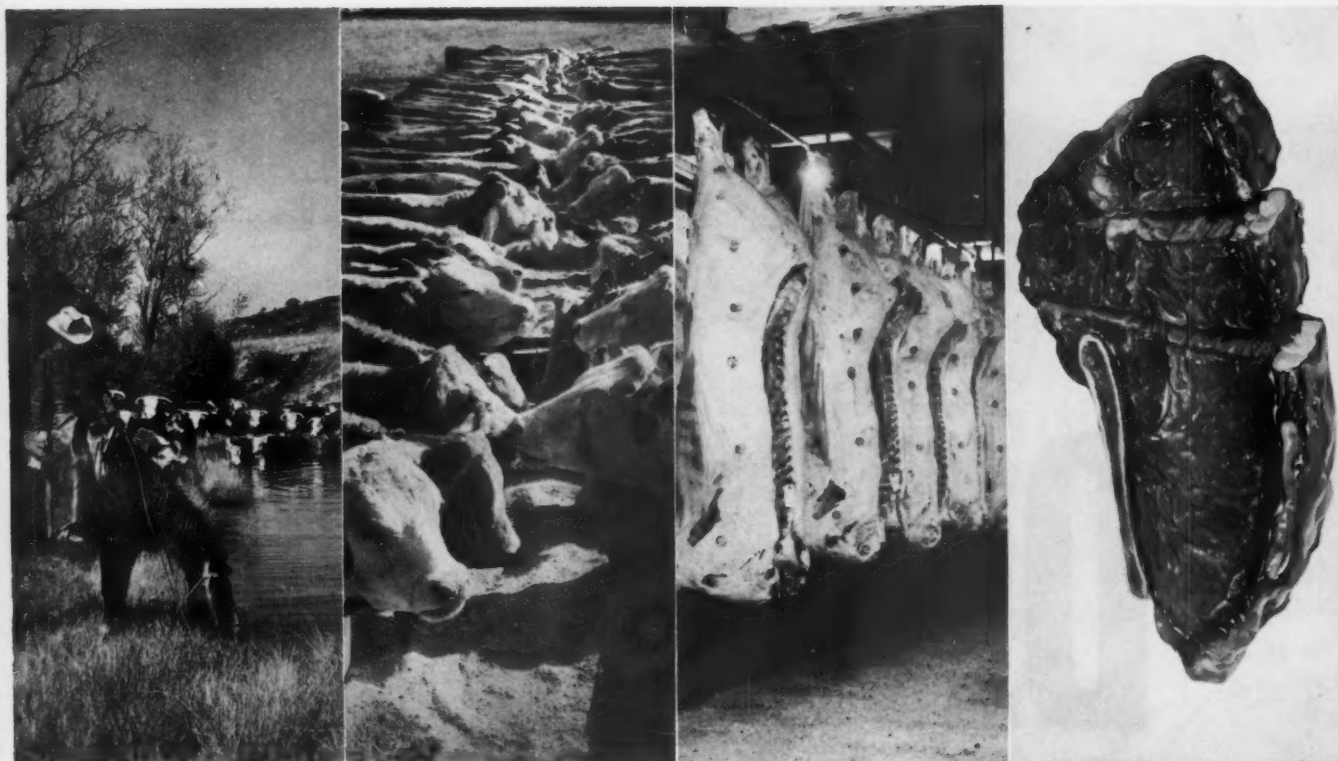
See your supplier or your Pfizer representative for complete details on Pfizer A—the A that stands up to air, light, heat, pelleting, minerals . . . the vitamin of choice for all types of feed (pellets, crumbles, cubes) supplements and mineral mixes.



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Conference Aims for BETTER BEEF

Ranchers, feeders, packers, retailers . . . all agree that the consumer is the final judge of the industry's product . . . and the consumer must be served.

By DUDLEY CAMPBELL

OF THE MANY constructive recommendations that came out of the four workshops of the Coordinated Beef Improvement Conference at Fort Collins, Colo., last month, one was given serious consideration in each session. It had to do with the apparent antagonism between outside fat and intra-muscular fat. The former in excess is not wanted; the latter appears to be highly desired. Excess "bark" is expensive to all members of the beef team.

Can this apparent antagonism be resolved?

Researchers are of the opinion that it can—provided they get funds for properly designed experiments.

FROM COMMENTS we have received, both written and oral, the conference was a success. And this success can be chalked up to the fine efforts of speakers and conference participants.

The recommendations emerging from the conference were practical, obtainable and objective. They pose a challenge to the entire industry. (Recommendations in the four areas covered—breeding, feeding, carcass evaluation and marketing are set forth in the July Producer, Page 7.)

At a tag-end "post mortem" meeting of the planning committee, chairmen and secretaries of the workshops, plans were laid to get the recommendations into the hands of the groups that can do something about them.

IT WAS RECOGNIZED that there is no clear-cut over-all blueprint that will fit every situation in every area of beef production. The plans will have to be modified to meet unique requirements of any particular operation. However, it was felt that the beef team must periodically evaluate its position, ad-

just its goals and continue to improve beef. Otherwise, that product may some day lose the enviable position it holds today.

The American National Cattlemen's Association and the other sponsoring groups offered their full support to see that these recommendations become reality. Widest possible dissemination has been given to the recommendations to all areas of the beef industry from producer to retailer. Every producer, every feeder, every person involved on the beef team is requested to exert his most concerted effort to see that these recommendations are implemented.

FOR THOSE who weren't able to attend this conference there are a limited number of proceedings available at a cost of \$2.50 a copy, obtainable at the American National Cattlemen's office, 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

THE 'OLD FRONTIER' PAVED THE WAY

By HARRY STEARNS

I KNOW OF NO ISSUE before us today which is of more vital importance to the range livestock operator than the question of the use of our public lands. It was these grazing resources which inspired our pioneer kin to move in their covered wagons, settle the valley lands, clear and seed these lands, divert water from streams and rivers for production of winter forage and make this most important contribution to the development of the West and the national economy.

It was the weaving of these public grazing resources into a year-round balanced livestock operation which made it economically feasible for our pioneers to leave the security of home and fireside and move west to brave hardships and to make a new home in a new land. This public land grazing resource has been woven into our range livestock operations to become an integral part of the livestock business of the public land states, and the use of these grazing resources has a very definite effect on the livestock economy of the West.

The regulation of use of these grazing resources began early on our forest lands, for under the regulation and administration of our timber resources, grazing naturally became a part of this regulatory responsibility of the Forest Service. It was not so on the remaining public lands and for years largely after forest grazing regulation and until the inception of the Taylor Act, these lands became the victim of an unscrupulous type of operator. Until the passage of the Taylor Act and until the legitimate operator with dependent base property had some way to husband these contiguous grazing resources which were attached to these dependent base properties under the administration of the Taylor Act, he had no protection from this nomadic, forage-depleting type of operator.

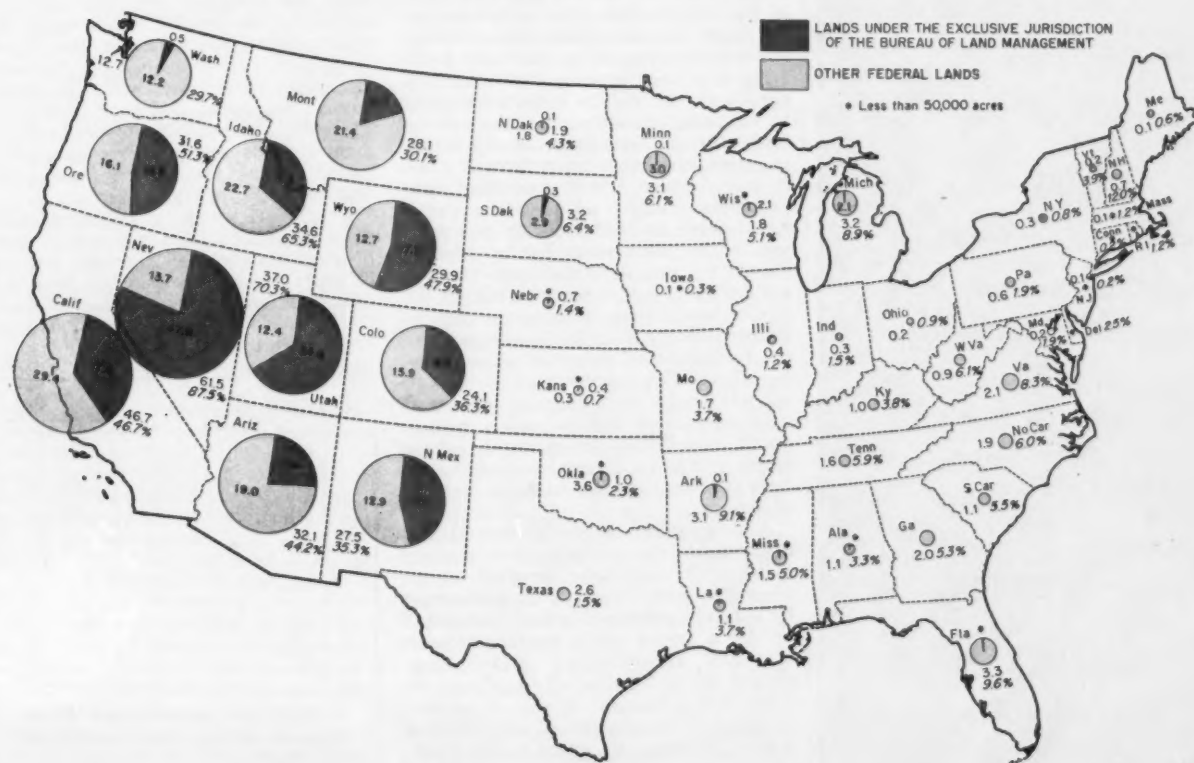
ANOTHER CONTRIBUTOR to the depletion of our range forage was the homesteader's plow. Hundreds of thousands of rangeland acres were plowed to lie bare after cropping proved uneconomical. These lands have come back to sage but no trace of native

grass has ever come back and field after field of homestead acres have grown back to nothing but weeds and sage. Here in the West you will find these lands interspersed with the public lands by the millions of acres. These lands have largely gone into private ownership, but given a security of tenure on public ranges these private lands would lend themselves to an excellent cooperative rehabilitation program.

The Taylor Act, as you know, came into the picture in the middle 30's for the specific purpose, quoting from the act itself, "to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public lands." I bring this reminder to your attention in order that I may impress on your thinking actually what took place on our public lands prior to the Taylor Act. The prevalent and unjust criticism directed at our livestock industry today, that we have been despoilers of the grazing resources, stems back to the nomads of this uncontrolled era. The man with base properties paying taxes on lands and measuring up to his responsibility in the community was des-

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perately in earnest to get proper legislation to correct this situation—which came through passage of the Taylor Act.

UNJUST CRITICISM, too, had been leveled at our industry when in the early days of the Taylor Act the home rule concept was applied to the administration of this act. It is natural that some mistakes would be made but the contribution made by the livestock industry in furnishing information on priorities—proper grazing uses, etc., will, under proper and unbiased scrutiny, redound to the everlasting credit of the legitimate range livestock operator.

Certainly our industry is cognizant of the fact that the public lands are public lands. We realize that other uses are developing for this resource which can be managed to be compatible with the grazing economy or mismanaged to threaten our very existence as range livestock operators.

We are desperately in earnest when we say that the defeatist attitude of reductions in A.U.M. and its effect on our western economy is not the proper over-all approach. With the tremendous potential we have in our public lands for added forage production, with the know-how available through years of research at our disposal, with an understanding on the part of all users of public grazing resources that added forage production is most desirable and necessary, the big question is, "What are we waiting for?"

I BELIEVE I speak for our industry when I say that the big question mark in this whole thing relates to security of tenure. As you travel through range states today you will see the very gratifying results of ranchers' personal expenditures on public lands amounting to millions of dollars, made just on faith. We are trusting souls and would probably continue on a limited basis in this practice, but if dependent base properties with adjudicated range rights were assured security of tenure and their use could be compatibly shared by both livestock and game, I am confident our industry would do its part to measure up to the great responsibility we all have in developing the newly discovered potential on our public ranges. But to encourage the proper cooperation by the owners of dependent base properties and to obtain proper credit recognition to carry out these much needed range improvement practices is most difficult without security of tenure.

And speaking of credit—most users of the public range who find themselves faced with an "either-or-else" range program, with alternatives prescribed by federal agencies of either "cutbacks" or else a forced costly participation in a range rehabilitation undertaking, simply are not financially equipped to meet the demands of this expanded burden. Along that line I suggest that serious thinking be given to the proposition of providing a special form of

loan designed in interest rates and terms to aid the rancher in preserving his cattle allotment on the public domain.

TO SUMMARIZE: We are opposed to the negative approach of reduction in numbers. Through a thorough and well managed research program we are armed with tools and know-how to launch out on a comprehensive range rehabilitation program.

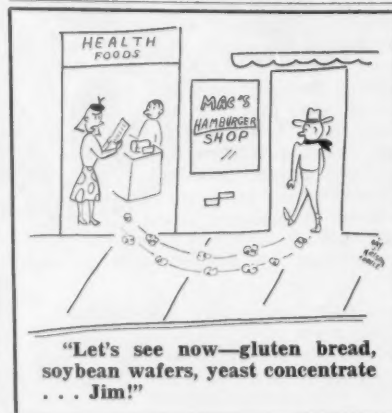
We are dedicated to the multiple-use concept of proper use of the grazing resources on public lands and we are generally opposed to the designation of single-purpose wilderness areas. We maintain that these areas can be made to serve the same purpose under multiple use.

Based on reasonable security of tenure, we favor a long-range rehabilitation program and would seek a program where sufficient long-term credit could be made available to owners of dependent base properties to guarantee full participation in such a program.

Several times in the present century we have faced a national emergency. We feel that at time like this, when our national security is threatened again, production of food and fibre should take precedence over any plan to make use of leisure time.

WE ARE GRATEFUL for young men with new vision and a fresh outlook eager to launch out and occupy these "new frontiers" but not until we first review the commitments we have made to those with the intestinal fortitude it required to open up the "old frontiers". We maintain that high on the list of these commitments was the right to the use of the grazing resources on the public lands in return for the blood, sweat and tears expended by the western range livestock industry in developing these dependent base properties. The effort expended in the development of these base properties was predicated on the use of the grazing resources on our public lands.

I believe I speak for the range livestock producer with dependent base properties developed through the toil of years when I say that less than full consideration of these contributions to our western economy would not be keeping faith with our industry.





ECONOMIC PICKUP SHOULD HELP BEEF

TOP ECONOMIST GIVES REASONS AND OUTLOOK

By Herrell De Graff

PRICE SOFTNESS in recent months obviously has caused concern in the cattle industry. It raises questions of how general and how serious the price declines have been, what is causing them and how long they are likely to continue.

Handy-weight slaughter steers and heifers are now down about \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. on the Choice grade at major markets. The discounts are larger on heavier and more highly finished slaughter cattle.

By contrast with fed slaughter cattle where the price weakness has been greatest, feeder cattle and calves are down considerably less from last year's levels. Cow prices are about the same as a year ago. Thus the price weakness is centering primarily on fed slaughter cattle.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES? First is the volume of slaughter. For the first six months of this year, the slaughter rate for fed cattle has run 6.5% above the same months of 1960. The relatively heaviest runs came during April and early May, when the slaughter rate was up about 12% from a year ago, and again in mid-June when the rate ran 8% above last year. Current marketings are 4 to 5% above corresponding weeks of 1960.

This increased volume of fed beef has been meeting some sluggishness in consumer demand and consequently has cleared the market only at lower prices. Choice steer and heifer carcasses are currently about \$5 a cwt. (about 12%) lower than a year ago. This is a larger price discount in relation to quantity than in other recent

years—indicating some decline in consumer demand. It is the first identifiable drop in consumer demand for beef in five years. What is back of this softening consumer demand?

Very little of it can be attributed to the late economic recession. There is some lingering unemployment in the country. On the other hand, the total of employment and payrolls and consumer purchasing power are at all-time high levels. There is no notable lack of consumer purchasing power as a depressant on the beef market at this time. Thus we have to look for other explanations of this disturbing drop in consumer demands. I believe there are two major factors.

FIRST, there is a sharply increased volume of heavy-weight, highly finished cattle marketed for slaughter in recent months. This is reflected in the doubled volume of Prime cattle this year over last, and also in the large amount of high-Choice beef now being displayed in retail meat cases—at least all through the eastern states. My own family has been experiencing real difficulty in finding the type of beef we like to use at home. Just last week, when I was shopping with my wife, we went through the beef cases of two supermarkets looking for rib roasts. There was none she would buy because they were all too fat.

At least one reason behind this larger volume of highly finished, heavy-weight beef is traceable to the spring price drop in fed cattle, so that large numbers of cattle were held longer, especially in the Corn Belt, in hope of price recovery. This trend in the Corn Belt

has a little more than offset the lighter weight animals that have been marketed from western feedlots. There is a lesson here for the cattle industry to take to heart. Consumers do not want excessively fat beef. They will leave it in the retail case and buy something else. I don't know how much price discount would be necessary to induce my family, for example, to accept fatter beef than they like—but I am sure it would be a large discount. I am convinced the cattle industry is now taking punishment because too much of the available beef is too highly finished.

THE SECOND FACTOR involved in lower consumer demand for beef is almost certainly the sharply larger supplies of poultry in the market and the firesale prices at which chicken and turkey are selling. Present indications are that both broilers and turkeys this year will run some 20% above the production level of a year ago. This will mean a poultry supply at the rate of 41 to 42 lbs. per person compared to the 34 to 35 lbs. that has prevailed for the last three years. These high-level supplies are resulting in disastrous prices for the poultry industry, and may bankrupt even some of the integrators. The result will almost surely be less poultry next year, but hatchings, and chick placements still indicate heavy poultry marketing and low prices until well into this fall. The abundance and low price of poultry has certainly been putting chicken and turkey on some tables where otherwise there would have been more beef at more favorable prices to the cattle industry.

The above are the factors that account

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Will contract 400 steer calves for early
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for most of the lowered demand for beef and the discounted prices for slaughter cattle.

STILL ANOTHER FACTOR importantly involved in the cattle outlook is supplies and prices for feed grains.

A 400-lb. calf uses roughly a ton of grain in finishing to a Choice slaughter animal. For the feedlot operator, the principal variables in cost are feed and feeder cattle. If feed prices go up, all other things being equal, the feedlot operator has to offset the higher feed cost by lower prices for calves and yearlings. An increase of 10 cents a bushel for corn or its equivalent is roughly equal to \$1 per cwt. less for 400-lb. calves.

If the price trend for feed is highly uncertain, the prudent feedlot operator must try to buy feeder cattle enough cheaper to offset at least a part of his risk on feed prices. And uncertainty as to feed grain prices certainly has characterized the feed market since the 1961 feed grain program was signed into law in mid-March.

THE PRICE OUTLOOK for feed this fall is still uncertain—but the following seem to be the major probabilities:

First, farms that produced last year about half of the corn crop are now signed up in this year's feed grain program. These producers are eligible for price support at \$1.20 a bushel.

Second, farmers not in the feed grain program this year do not produce enough corn for the feed needs of the country. Thus some corn that will be eligible for price support will be needed for feed. This means that the Commodity Credit Corporation can, and I expect will, manipulate the price of corn to further the ends of the program now administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Third, with the Omnibus Farm Bill now dead for this session of Congress, the 1961 "one-year emergency feed program" will almost certainly be extended for 1962. CCC will be forced into a narrow path with respect to feed prices. Obviously, USDA would like to push feed grain prices as low as possible to punish this year's non-signers and to force 1962 sign-up. On the other hand, CCC cannot push the market price of corn too low or it would be forced to take over 100% of the 1961 corn production that is eligible for price support—a billion bushels or more.

WHAT CORN PRICE can we look for this fall? What price will the feeder have to pay for corn (and consequently for other grains) to finish out his cattle?

Remember that the support price on eligible corn this year is \$1.20. It costs producers about 12 cents a bushel to go into the loan program with their corn. \$1.20 less .12 equals \$1.08. Thus, I expect corn this fall, and probably through the 1961-62 feeding year, to sell at about \$1.05 to \$1.10 a bushel. It cannot go much lower, because CCC would then have to take over all eligible corn. It cannot go much higher,

barring a crop failure, because USDA surely will not voluntarily reward producers who refuse to participate in the 1961 feed grain program.

The \$1.05 to \$1.10 price that I expect during the coming feeding year is about \$3 to \$4 per ton of corn equivalent above the grain prices that have prevailed in the 1960-61 feeding year to date. That is equal to about 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. lower price for feeder calves.

IN SUMMARY:

1. Abundant poultry supplies have hurt the beef market through the spring and early summer. This downward influence on beef prices will continue into the fall. Swine production, based on the recent pig crop report, will increase only moderately next year—and should not be a serious depressant on cattle prices.

2. There are still some heavy cattle to be marketed—in part the consequence of cattle held back on wheat pastures last winter. How many of these there are will not be clear until the cattle-on-feed report (July 17).

3. The rate of cattle slaughter that has prevailed for the first six months of this year cannot continue without reducing cattle numbers. Steer and heifer slaughter during the six months was a half-million head above the same months of last year. That half-million is equal to the total inventory increase of steers, beef heifers and calves that was built up during 1960. Through the rest of 1961, we could have slaughter of fed cattle at the same rate as last year without reducing inventory numbers. But if slaughter were to continue during the rest of the year at more than last year's rate, the cattle inventory would be reduced. The probability for the rest of this year is fed-cattle slaughter at about the 1960 level.

4. Consumer purchasing power should strengthen during the rest of the year. We are in an economic pick-up, a recovery from the moderate recession of 1960. Consumer income will run high and should help the beef market.

ON-FEED FIGURE UNDER YEAR AGO

CATTLE ON FEED on July 1 totaled 5,752,000 in 26 major feeding states—2% over last year but down seasonally 18% from Apr. 1 this year.

Marketings out of feedlots for April-June were 3,475,000 head—largest recorded marketings for any quarter.

IN THE WEST, six plains states marketed 949,000 head—23% above second quarter marketings last year; four intermountain states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, marketed 300,000 head—up 27% from a year ago; four northwestern states marketed 567,000 head—20% up over a year ago. Marketings from eight Corn Belt states and Pennsylvania were 1,454,000—a decrease of 1% from a year ago.

There were just under three million cattle on feed in the eight Corn Belt states and Pennsylvania on July 1—3% more than a year ago.

LARGEST PERCENTAGE increase in numbers on feed, 7% over last year, was in the six Plains states—1,234,000 on feed.

Feeding activity in the four intermountain states was about the same as

last year—425,000 head. Numbers in Colorado were up 31,000, 6%, but fewer were on feed in Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

In the four northwestern states, numbers were down in Idaho and Montana, the same in Oregon, and up 6% in Washington. Total for the area, 238,000 was down 6% from last year—due to a 12% drop in carryover from Apr. 1.

The 911,000 on feed in California, Arizona and Nevada was down 5% from 1960, with most of the decline in Arizona.

HEIFERS made up 28% of cattle on feed in the 11 western states and the entire 26 state area. In the western states the decline was 31% from a year ago and 29% the previous quarter. Heifers made up 29% of numbers on

HEART AND SOLE: THE STORY OF SHOES

TELLING ABOUT LEATHER'S LASTING ROLE IN HISTORY

YOU MAY BE LIVING on a shoe-string, but have you ever wondered why the old woman lived in a shoe, or why married life begins with a pair of old shoes tied to the wedding chariot?

One of the oldest and most practical items in the human inventory is also one of the most storied. Shoe symbolism runs through many a folktale and many a baffling social rite.

Shoes have always signified prosperity and a person's good or bad luck in achieving it. As soon as man learned to put sole and strap together, he wanted to be well-heeled—and to be in the more fortunate fellow's shoes. Hebrews swapped sandals to close a business deal.

According to shoe-lore collected as a hobby by Paul C. Hanne, head shoe-buyer for J. C. Penney Company's 1800 department stores, Roman magistrates once advertised their social standing with jewel-studded red sandals. Less ostentatious and more subtle, the priests of ancient Egypt wore papyrus footgear. Thus shod in stationery, they

underscored their status as the scribes and scholars of the realm.

A SYMBOL OF AUTHORITY—Because it was the duty of the lowliest slave to tote his master's sandals, the humble and useful shoe became the symbol of downtrodden submission to rule. To this day we express admiration for someone by confessing ourselves "unworthy to carry his shoes." The Persians used to doff their shoes to royalty and deity, and even now all Moslems bare their feet when addressing Allah. Among the Vikings, however, an adopted son put on his foster father's shoe to indicate his filial obedience and his willingness to live within the older man's means.

Footwear as well as footwork soon became indispensable to romance. Yearning Grecians brought lovers back by fumigating the faithless one's sandals with sulphur and chanting suitably sulphurous love-charms. The Anglo-Saxon father of the bride gave his daughter's shoe to the groom. In Bombay, India, as in Boston, Mass., wedding guests fling old shoes at the new pair.

Why is this down-to-earth item linked with love and marriage? Because it connotes prosperity and successful new ventures (Scots fling footgear at **anyone** embarking on a new project). Also, say the (male) experts, because it symbolizes the husband's hope to dominate his wife. The German fraulein believes that she'll rule the marriage if she steps on his foot at the altar—accidentally of course!

AS A LOVE TOKEN—Many psychologists see the shoe as a Freudian slipper, symbolic of female sexuality. That accounts, say they, for its worldwide use as a love token, and also explains the large family of that shoe-dwelling lady.

More whimsical theorists maintain that the shoe's usefulness in pursuit and its tendency to pair off make it a fitting symbol of love. In any case, the Cinderella story has been translated into all languages. Throughout the world, the quest for the shoe's elusive owner represents the search for the ideal mate; to some less charming princes, however, the lady's slipper represents merely a champagne container.

Having helped its wearers to love and

money, the shoe marches on. In India, magicians stop storms by beating hail-stones with a shoe, and villagers tack a sandal to the roof to protect their hearth and home. In Germany, shoes will shoo nightmares if placed wrong end to at the head of the bed, and the frau who dons Herr's slippers on their wedding day will have easy childbirth. Shoes lined up in a row on Christmas eve signify the Scandinavian family's intent to live peaceably together in the coming year. But the shoe can also become the sad symbol of a broken home. In divorcing his wife, an Arab makes this ritual renunciation: "She is my slipper and I cast her off."

SOLDIERS RIOTED—In many parts of the world, the dead are given new shoes to help them on their long journey. When Augustus Caesar carelessly put his shoe on his left foot first one morning, a serious faux pas in those superstitious days, his soldiers rioted. Augustus narrowly escaped assassination. He would not have been the first or last adventurer to die with his boots on. Not so dumb, our benighted ancestors. After all, what could be more of an aid and comfort than the right shoe?

SLIPPER SIPPER



Shoes are regarded as love tokens in the folklore of many nations—the Cinderella story, for instance. Gallants of bygone days showed their affection for a lady by drinking champagne from her slipper.

JUDGES WELL SHOD



Ancient Romans could often tell a man's walk of life by his footgear. Magistrates, for instance, advertised their social standing by wearing jewel-studded red sandals.

ON FEED From P. 11

feed in the 26 states last year.

3,297,000 head of cattle on feed July 1 are expected to be marketed before Oct. 1. If these intentions are carried out, 3% more fed cattle will be marketed in this period than in the period last year. This would also be a 2% reduction from the 3,374,000 head sold out of Apr. 1 inventory of cattle on feed.

THE CORN BELT will account for approximately half the marketings of fed cattle in the third quarter—slightly above a year ago but up 17% from the past quarter. The 17 western states will account for the remaining 50% to exceed last year by about 5% but about 17% below the April-June quarter. Increased marketings from a year earlier will be greatest in the Plains (5%) and intermountain (7%) areas. California and Arizona marketings may be up 4% from 1960 and northwestern marketings slightly lower than last year.

SUPPLY OF FED BEEF will be up

sharply in the Corn Belt area but significantly lower in the western states. Therefore, increased activity of West Coast buyers in the Colorado and western Nebraska area can be anticipated and more beef likely will move from Denver to West Coast markets.

Marketings out of July 1 inventory are expected to be evenly distributed throughout the quarter. However, the 8% decrease in the 700-900-pound cattle on feed may indicate any slackening of slaughter of fed cattle likely will occur in August and early September.—From Western Livestock Roundup.

MARKETINGS OF FED CATTLE BY AREAS are shown in the following table:

Region	3rd Qtr* 1960	2nd Qtr* 1961	3rd Qtr* 1961
	(000 head)		
8 Corn Belt & Pa.	1666	1427	1678
6 Plains states	681	916	727
4 Intermountain	227	287	248
4 Northwestern	156	194	145
3 Southwestern	480	550	499
Total 26 states	3210	3374	3297

* Expected Marketings.

BEEF GRADING GETTING A GOING-OVER

DURING THE PAST YEAR producers, feeders, packers, retailers and academic advisers have been meeting in various parts of the country to discuss technical aspects of beef grading.

These groups met in Denver last month to make reports on their findings. The groups were comprised of five subcommittees of the Beef Grading Technical Advisory Committee set up some time ago by the American National Cattlemen's Association.

IN PRESENTING the summaries of the subcommittees, the parent committee said it would be impossible to make a series of recommendations involving all the problems presented because of the differences of opinion within the industry as well as the differences of circumstances and conditions.

The committee therefore urged that the reports of the subcommittees be considered by the organizations interested in beef grading and that reaction to the reports be expressed. It was suggested that comments and opinions be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED, the reports of the subcommittees follow:

The suggestions of the subcommittee on excess fat included—

1. Certification of beef cattle encompassing those characteristics which are important in the development of high cutability and quality in beef carcasses;

2. An expanded program of meat quality research and an educational program concerning value differences among slaughter cattle and beef carcasses;

3. A revision of show-ring standards and greater use of carcass contests to encourage the production of beef cattle to more nearly meet the demands of consumers for quality beef with less fat;

4. Encourage retailers, restaurant and hotel groups to make known their specific requirements which represent current consumer demands.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE on uniform application of grades felt that a sincere effort is being made by the federal grading service to apply grading as uniformly as possible but that criticism in this area has arisen and there "probably is some justification for it." The committee realized that one of the greatest problems in grading involves the "fine line of distinction which must be drawn between grades," and that this will always be a problem. However, the committee felt that more uniformity in federal grading "can be achieved if the specifications, standards and requirements as written are strictly adhered to by all personnel at all levels and in all locations."

PROPOSALS of the subcommittee on calf grades included:

1. The names veal, calf and beef be

retained because of substantial market acceptance for these products;

2. Maximum maturity levels be more accurately described (photographically and in writing) for two maturity levels in calf; i. e., maximum and minimum;

3. Calf carcasses be graded in accordance with existing "quality" standards and that "dark" or "shady" carcasses be so identified;

4. Maintain existing marbling requirements. The committee recognizes that experimental data will not substantiate emphasis placed on marbling insofar as tenderness is concerned. However, flavor, juiciness and possibly other factors seem to be significantly associated with marbling;

5. The committee with one exception supports the separate identification of "quality" and "cutability" (as estimate of yield of trimmed retail cuts) in calf carcasses.

THE GROUP that considered maturity as it contributes to grade determination expressed the current situation as follows:

1. The age of a market beef animal cannot be identified precisely by human judgment of the appearance of the carcass features such as divided vertebrae or muscle characteristics;

2. Cattle (calves in many instances) are started younger and fed to make faster average daily gains;

3. The breed and environment of cattle vary widely;

4. Drinking water and certain feeds may have mineral content that may directly affect the carcass bone conditions;

5. Nowadays more concentrated rations are used for an additional 30 days' time but in the marketing of these young cattle in many selling experiences they are not graded Choice carcasses;

6. Calf carcasses do not get a fair chance to be called Choice because of lack of marbling associated with other physiological observations, including size and condition of bone, from known younger animals.

RECOMMENDATIONS included: (1) the appointment of a small working committee of interested men to study and accumulate a count on large numbers from representative feedlots and slaughtering plants. This will determine the percentage of cattle from the 9- to 20-month age group (A maturity group) that are identified in the B maturity carcass group (next physiological age group up). Notes of observations are to explain why physiological age did or did not agree with chronological age. Results will determine immediate action.

(2) The most expedient, if not the most important action, is to apply maturity grading on the line as contrasted to the stairstep idea for denoting chronological age as has been demonstrated by the standardization division of the Meat Grading Service.

Continued on Page 19



RE- SEARCH

"SPOTTER" BULLS

The Scientists at Colorado State University believe that "spotter" bulls are not likely to breed cows. They say that the rancher who uses such a bull to "spot" cows that are in heat and ready for artificial insemination can take two precautions against unplanned conception in the cow herd: (1) Hold the vasectomized bull out of the herd for two or three weeks after a vasectomy, and (2) have the spotter bull's semen examined for semen content prior to turning the bull in with the herd. Vasectomy involves cutting the "vas deferens"—the duct through which sperm move for ultimate expulsion—and sewing up the bisected ends, thus blocking passage of the sperm and making the bull incapable of causing conception.

BURNING AND SEEDING

Northwestern Colorado ranchers can triple their beef production per acre on sagebrush ranges by burning and seeding, a Colorado State University study shows. Depleted sagebrush land at the Great Divide Experimental Range produced nearly three times as much beef per acre after treatment. The ranges were burned and seeded predominantly to crested wheatgrass. Improvement of sagebrush range by mowing and seeding has also proved successful. It is safer than burning, leaves a better prepared seedbed than plowing, and provides a maximum of soil protection on the ground . . . but it is costly and slow.

RUN HOTTER

Results of a study at the Everglades Experiment Station in Florida indicate that European cattle in south Florida naturally run higher temperatures than other members of their breed in more temperate areas of the United States. Body temperatures were about 3 degrees F. higher than the temperature normally quoted for cattle in temperate climates. If this is true, the report of the study said, then adjustments should be considered when using body temperatures as a criterion for diagnosing the severity of sickness and diseases of cattle in south Florida.

STILBESTROL IMPLANTS

At the Fort Hays Experiment Station in Kansas stilbestrol implants increased daily gains of steer calves wintered on a silage, 2-pound grain and 5-pound alfalfa ration. The 12-milligram implant was as effective as 24 milligrams and fewer side effects were observed. No adverse gain effect occurred during the summer pasture season or in the full-fed lot with calves implanted the previous November. This was in line with previous experience.

HARVESTER ANT

A release from the New Mexico State University talks about battles with the harvester ant. They (5,000 to a mound) make 10- to 25-foot diameter ant hills. Loss of grazing land caused by the ants run up to 15-20% in some areas of the state. The university station has been fighting the ants for years. It has tried dusting with little avail. Now the station has decided to capitalize on one particular habit of the ant. It (about two-fifths of an inch long) forages seed and toes it to its food chambers. So, the scientists mixed liquid insecticides with baits of cracked seed—corn, wheat, milo, etc.—food the ants like. When the baits were broadcast on infested rangeland, the ant population was reduced as much as 100% with some treatments, the university said. Cost of this sort of treatment has not been determined, but eventually safe, economical and effective methods of control will be perfected.

MULTIPLE FEEDING

With the advent of all-mechanical feeding under which frequency of feeding would not change much the amount of time spent in feeding, Iowa State University has been studying frequent-interval feeding. Cattle fed a high-concentrate mixed ration six times a day gained an average of 3.6 pounds per day as compared with 3.13 pounds a day for cattle fed a conventional ration twice a day. The high-concentrate ration fed twice a day, however, resulted in only 2.77 pounds average daily gain. Feeding several times a day, it was thought, may keep the rumen organisms at a high state of activity and this could cause the increased production in multiple-feeding. However, the experimenters said the trial is still in progress and the differences reported may not continue.

CATTLE LICE

One-quarter per cent spray concentration is now being recommended for control of cattle lice with Korlan insecticide, says Dow Chemical Co. Field data shows the lower concentration will do an effective job against lice. Cattle of all ages can be treated with the spray application, although it cannot be used on lactating dairy animals. The spray recommendation applies to Korlan 24E, the 24% emulsifiable formulation of the product, and to Korlan 25W, the 25% wettable powder. Recommendations are continued at ½% for horn flies and screwworms and ¾% for lone star and winter ticks.

DISEASE INFORMATION

Information about major diseases in cattle and other livestock, including causes and chief symptoms, suggested treatment and prevention is itemized in a wall chart published by Merck Chemical Division, Rahway, N. J. The 18- by 28- inch chart describes 15 economically important diseases of cattle.

The Public And You ^{By} LYLE LIGGETT

THERE IS AN OLD, basic writing maxim that advises: "Do not write so that you can be understood; write so that you cannot be misunderstood."



Lyle Liggett

At first glance this advice seems repetitious, not making too much sense.

But think about the last part of the statement: "Write so that you cannot be misunderstood."

Too often many of us in a special industry, particularly one with a colorful language of its own, assume that

everyone to whom we are writing or speaking understands everything we have to say. We tend to converse or correspond among ourselves in a sort of "shorthand" or abbreviated phrasing that presumes our listeners or readers can fill in the gaps from their knowledge of the basic topic.

BUT IT IS BECOMING much too apparent these days that those outside of, say, the cattle business don't really know too much about it—they have enough else on their minds not to care about taking the time to piece together the idioms of our industry or to fill in the words left out.

The cattle business is no worse, and some better, than any other industry in our specialized economy and society. Even government employees are notorious for using the "language of assumption" (assuming the other guy understands the unspoken words) in their interbureau communiques and, worse, in their messages to the public.

AGRICULTURE'S BIGGEST PROBLEM in solving the so-called "public relations gap" is to get somebody to listen! We can (and it is highly popular these days) wave our arms and talk about what good and efficient folks we are. We can issue booklets, films and displays by the thousands.

But until we can learn to talk to and write to folks outside of farming and ranching in words they cannot misunderstand, then we continue to talk to ourselves . . . because we are the only ones who realize that we are trying to say something important.

BUT HERE I GO, compounding the same wrong: writing about what not to do without telling anyone what to do and how to do it right. Pleading guilty and ignorance of the solution, I do suggest that all of us might think long and hard before we write or speak, weighing each word against the measure of misunderstanding it might create.

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CowBelle CHIMES



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THROUGH A Ranch House Window

By Dorothy McDonald

This, I think, is the last time I shall meet you all on these pages, so at the moment I am sad. How could I be otherwise, when for more than 13 years



Mrs. McDonald

It's a bit sad
to see this column
dropping out.
Dorothy's words
over the years
have been good
and encouraging.
We'll truly
miss her.—D.O.A.

I've shared with so many nice CowBelles the view beyond my Ranch House window . . . even though for some time now that view has existed only in my memory? And how many wonderful friends have I made among the country's ranch wives? I couldn't possibly count them all!

These years have been perhaps the most rewarding of my life . . . but in the normal course of events, each chapter ends. And I've been fortunate (as are all happy people, I suspect) in that I've found each new chapter fine and rewarding probably the more so because I've carried forward many of the old friends, the old interests of all the years that went before. To make new lives and yet to keep the best of those that went before . . . that, I am sure, is the greatest reward of growing old.

And how many new lives we do make as the years pass, don't we? For myself . . . a wife at 20, a mother at 30, a ranch woman at 40, a modestly successful writer at 45, a brand-new career as a teacher opening up for me at 55 . . . why should I doubt that this new life of retirement and time for all the things I've not yet had time to accomplish will be wonderful? I know it will be!

But I shall miss you all . . . though, who knows, it may well be that as we go "for to look and for to see" all the fine things we have not as yet viewed in this great country of ours, we may now and then find ourselves in the vicinity of some dear CowBelle friend so far known only via letters, and may then meet face-to-face? And those of you who come to California will no doubt find us still listed in the San Diego telephone book, for we will continue to call this our "home," however far we roam.

Though these changes coincide with my own wish to retire, they will serve as much to make the organization function more smoothly and without such great demands upon the time and energy of your elected officers. Hereafter CowBelle news should go directly to the American Cattle Producer office at 801 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, and many of the problems and delays that were an inevitable part of my long-distance editing will cease to exist. Too, having all mailing handled directly from the main office will put each CowBelle into closer contact with the organization and its officers. It's going to be much better for us all!

So now—with some regrets but great anticipation, too—I'll lay down my editorial pen and both literally and figuratively "go fishing."

God bless you, one and all.
—Dorothy McDonald, Editor, CHIMES

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

Mrs. Frank Giorgi, membership chairman, announced that two cash prizes will be awarded to affiliated states obtaining the most new members from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1961.

One prize will go to the state with the highest percentage increase in membership over 1960 and an additional prize to the state with the highest total number of new members. "New" members are women who haven't before belonged to ANC or who have not paid dues for the past three years.

The prize money, designated for use in scholarship funds, will be awarded at Tampa, courtesy of Ted Crawford and the Continental Casualty Company.

Fortunate—Cooking For a Stacking Crew

The general council meeting proved to be very pleasant and inspiring—thanks to all those who attended. Everyone did her share in true CowBelle fashion. The national committee chairmen have put in half a year of hard work, as their reports indicated. The state presidents' reports were, as usual, interesting and offered a variety of new and different ideas. The sincere efforts of all CowBelles are producing effective results. We must continue on, as every day our industry needs us more.



Mrs. Garrison

The American National CowBelles, Inc. is pleased and indeed fortunate to have Donna Frantz of the office of Lyle Liggett as our secretary and editor of "Chimes". She attended part of the CowBelle sessions and so had a chance to visit with us.

Dorothy McDonald, thank you for your long, faithful service as our "Chimes" editor. We all feel we know you. We will be happy to have you write to us and visit us just as a friend.

It was pleasant to renew previous acquaintances and meet new CowBelles. One of the rewards of CowBelle work is the privilege of meeting so many sincere people.

Two gentlemen guest speakers added variety to our program: V. H. (Bud) Brandenburg, executive secretary of the National Beef Council, and E. S. (Ted) Crawford of the Continental Casualty Co. Bud helped us so much make the 1961 "Beef for Father's Day" campaign outstanding. He and Tommy Harrington, BFFD chairman, conducted the project as only they could do. Ted gave us the needed "lift" during the busy morning session. His offer from Continental Casualty Co. of a prize to be given for membership at the annual convention in Tampa has added something new to our activities for the year—a membership contest. See Florence Giorgi's note on this on these pages.

Garrisons are among the fortunate who have hay to stack. Just to prove it still can be done, I am cooking for the stacking crew for a short while at our upper ranch. I'm so glad we have a mainstay which pleases all—BEEF.
—Azile Garrison

HERE and THERE WITH the COWBELLES

COLORADO

The Eagle County CowBelles met in late June at the home of Aileen Ross. The ladies decided to enter a float in the Eagle Flight Days parade on July 22. A legislative chairman was appointed to keep the organization posted on legislative matters of concern to our industry. Father's Day contest winner was the Patrick Vasquez family of Minturn. The baby was born at the Leadville Hospital and weighed 7 lbs., 7½ oz., giving the father and the doctor who delivered it the same weight in beef. And Mrs. Vasquez received a copy of Beef Cookery.

NEBRASKA

The executive board of the Nebraska CowBelles met June 10 at the Madison Hotel, Norfolk, during the convention of the stock growers and CowBelles. Mrs. Robert Clifford, new president, presided.

A sustaining membership was presented to the Nebraska CowBelles by the Nebraska Junior Chamber of Commerce for close association with the Chambers throughout the year. The 'Belles anticipate taking part in the "Steak Out" contests to be held throughout the state in May, "the Beef Month," of 1962 and to participate in the public relations contest at the National convention at Tampa in January.

Nearly 400 kits of advertising material for "Beef for Father's Day" were distributed to Safeway stores in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming, and to Jack & Jill and Hinky Dinky stores in Nebraska.

NORTH DAKOTA

The North Dakota CowBelles' board

of directors met at the Tyler Ranch near Bismarck on July 8. The daily service award presented to Mrs. Tyler by KBOM in June was displayed and it was announced Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Neuens would present a TV barbecue show over WDAY in Fargo in early August. Mrs. Connolly gave some ideas on the ways to present a TV program on beef.

OKLAHOMA & IDAHO

Ralph A. Myers, Jr., an El Reno, Okla., attorney who spends much time helping young people and each Christmas makes many school appearances as Santa Claus, got some early-season gifts himself last month when the states' CowBelles chose him Father of the Year.

The executive committee of the Idaho CowBelles meeting in Boise July 19 decided (1) to ask the state department of commerce and development to picture beef on place mats the department is printing for restaurants in Idaho, and (2) to furnish material on beef to home economics classes in Idaho, including 50,000 recipes for classes in 115 high schools. President of the group is Mrs. Iva Webster, Horsehoe Bend.

SOUTH DAKOTA

There are seven local or county CowBelle groups in South Dakota now: The Mellette County, with Mrs. Earl Adrian, White River, president. (This group will take part in the Centennial observance at White River Aug. 18-20 when the 50th anniversary of the county will also be celebrated. This part of the state was controlled by several large cattle companies and many colorful round-ups were held there before the land was even opened to homesteaders).

Cave Hills CowBelles, with Mrs. Wm. J. Johnson, Buffalo, president, (Activities include beef gifts for the first baby born in Harding County in 1961; beef raffles; floats, and hosting visiting stockgrowers' wives.)

Central Meade CowBelles, with Mrs. John Speed, Union Center, president. (This group annually furnishes a beef

dinner to a charitable institution. It has a courtesy committee to visit and send cards to members in case of illness or death).

Slim Buttes CowBelles, with Mrs. Ray Meyer, Sorum, president. (Activities include finishing the community hall, for which they won a public relations award from the American National CowBelles. Funds came from pot luck suppers, dances and other activities. One endeavor was the designing and sale of CowBelle napkins. A recent venture was a course in speech.

Other groups and their presidents are: Bossy Belles, Mrs. Pete White, Oelrichs; Tri-State CowBelles, Mrs. Jack McClure, Belle Fourche; Elm Springs CowBelles, Mrs. Elmer Linn, Elm Springs.

* * *

The South Dakota Stockgrowers and CowBelles met in Yankton this year. We are taking an active part in the Dakota Territorial Celebration and as Yankton was the first territorial capitol we combined business with pleasure as we met.

History in 1961 was made by electing a husband and wife to head the respective organizations. I wonder if this is a first. The capable couple are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crago of Belle Fourche. Other CowBelle officers include: First vice-president, Mrs. Ross Ham, Piedmont; second vice-president, Mrs. Walter Jarvi, Prairie City; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Tom Ferguson, Philip.—Winifred Reutter, White River, publicity.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Florida Cattlemen and CowBelles are on their way to providing the background for an outstanding National convention at Tampa in January of 1961. Mrs. Ralph Sumner, P. O. Box 385, Brandon, has been appointed chairman of the ladies' activities and will be in touch with our president and president-elect on plans to make this a successful and enjoyable occasion for every CowBelle who attends. It's not too early to begin planning for that winter vacation in Florida next January!

BEEF PROMOTION

The CowBelles' most enjoyable "missile", Outdoor Cookery, was launched in July. Leading magazines carried attractive outdoor cookery pages. This feature has increased in popularity each year. I received so many ideas from various companies—these were sent on to state beef promotion chairmen in June material packet so they might order from these companies. Some of the recipes offered may be ordered for your own group to put in various markets to pass on these good ideas.

Some of the CowBelle groups are busy now thinking of fairs, parades and other late-summer and early-fall

activities of their areas. The June packet I hope had material they might use for these. And if there are to be drawings for gifts or door prizes, how about copies of our revised Cook Book, leather articles, beef certificates or beef dinners?

These beef promotion material packets are mailed to each state and local CowBelle groups may get them from their state presidents or beef promotion chairmen.

I have enjoyed letters from Kansas, Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana recently, telling me of their beef promotion activities. Let me hear from your state, too.

—Ne Roma McClure, Beef Promotion Chairman

LEATHER CONTEST

I hope to have the material and information that will be needed to start the Leather Ideas Contest now that last-minute details have been discussed at the General Council meeting. I wish to thank all of you who have sent me the names of your leather chairmen and to assure you they will be hearing from me soon. I am also grateful for the many kind wishes that came with your notes. There are still a few states that have not sent me the names of their leather chairmen. If yours is one of these, would you please send the name soon? Thank you!
—Phyllis Connolly, Chairman, Leather Committee

Breeds & Shows

BEEFMASTERS NOW ORGANIZED

At San Antonio, Tex., last month a charter was granted to Beefmaster Breeders Universal, the first Beefmaster organization, announced objectives of which are the improvement and development of the breed and wider acceptance and recognition of it throughout the world. Beefmasters were developed by the Lasater Ranch, first located at Falfurrias, Tex., and now at Matheson, Colo. The animals result from a three-way cross which contains about one-half Brahman blood, one-fourth Hereford and one-fourth Shorthorn. The USDA recognized Beefmasters as a breed in 1954.

Work Begun on Plans For American Royal Show

More than 5,000 livestock premium lists have been mailed to potential and past livestock exhibitors in all the states by the American Royal Live Stock Show offices at Kansas City. The 63-year-old show will bring breeding and commercial livestock to Kansas City to compete for cash prizes totaling more than \$75,000. More than 13,000 head of cattle, sheep and swine will be housed in the American Royal building area during the Oct. 13-21 dates of the 1961 event. Closing date for all single entries in the show is Sept. 10.

First Sale Proceeds Go To Shorthorn Foundation

The cash returns on the first animal sold for the "Steer-a-Year" program (\$23 a cwt. for a total of \$218.15) have been placed with the American Shorthorn Foundation. The steer was donated by Dan and W. G. McCubbin of Elkhorn, Nebr., and sold on the Omaha market. The new program has pledges from Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn breeders, and many have indicated they will continue to contribute annually.

Hereford Assn. Announces New Field Staff Addition

Ralph E. Dodson, 37, assistant animal husbandman at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has been named a member of the American Hereford Association field staff. He is a native of Tennessee and a naval veteran. He will represent the Hereford association in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

Purebred Charolais Set for Ft. Worth

A competitive show for purebred Charolais cattle will be held at the 1962 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Ft. Worth, Tex. 57 head from breeders in the United States and Mexico are already signed up for the show, which will take place Jan. 26-Feb. 4.

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

FALL SALE OCT. 7, 1961

N BAR RANCH, Grass Range, Mont.

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in carload lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin
Meeker, Colo.

\$50,000 Cash Premiums Offered in Maryland Show

The 15th annual Eastern National Livestock Show will be held Nov. 11-16 at Timonium, Md. More than \$50,000 in cash premiums will be awarded, plus a wide assortment of trophies and special prizes. For the first time, \$1,000 is offered in premiums in the Devon cattle classification; the breed has been shown at the Eastern National the past two years but the American Devon Cattle Club previously awarded its own trophies and ribbons.

Kansas Hereford Congress Starts Feeding Program

13 Kansas Hereford breeders have entered steers in the steer-feeding phase of the Kansas Hereford Breeders and Feeders Congress to be held Feb. 5-6, 1962, at Kansas State University, Manhattan. The 13 calves have been weighed, graded and started on feed. At the Congress, the animals will be again evaluated on foot, discussed and then slaughtered for carcass information. Each one's sire will also be present for comparison purposes.

New Hereford Fieldman Named for Upper Midwest

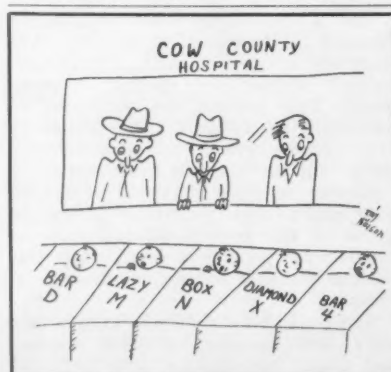
The American Hereford Association has announced an addition to their field staff in the upper midwest area including Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and eastern Nebraska. He is Roger Hunsley of Pierre, S. Dak., who in 1958 was named the top 4-H boy of the nation.

Omaha Stock Yards List Fall Stocker-Feeder Sales

The sale calendar at the Union Stock Yards in Omaha contains the following upcoming events: Carload stocker-feeder auction sales on Fridays, Aug. 25, Sept. 8, Sept. 22 Oct. 6, Oct. 27 and Nov. 3. (Sales are limited to 6,000 head). Also, the Omaha yards' 17th annual Feeder Calf Show and Sale is slated for Oct. 19-20.

Colo. Angus Breeders Take 8-Stop Tour

More than 200 Angus breeders and their families attended the recent Colorado Angus Association tour and field day, co-sponsored by members of the Central Colorado Angus organization and featuring visits to see eight Angus herds in a 48-mile route. Lyle V. Springer, executive assistant of the American Angus Association, discussed that group's improvement program.



Chicago Yards List Dates For Fall Feeder Sales

Three special feeder cattle shows will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards this fall, on Sept. 29, Oct. 13 and Nov. 10. The 17th annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale will take place Oct. 26-28. Last year, sales totaled more than \$2½ million on feeder cattle.

Polled Hereford Breeders Seek Single Registration

Prominent Polled Hereford breeders are encouraging Polled Hereford breeders to register their cattle exclusively in the American Polled Hereford Association. Basic idea behind the movement, according to Anthony A. Buford

of Caledonia, Mo., is to put the breed's affairs in the hands of the breeders themselves. He declared that the American Hereford Association is concerned primarily with registration of horned Herefords; the Polled Hereford group deals exclusively with the polled animals.

...

American: A fellow who sips Brazilian coffee from an English cup while sitting on Danish furniture after coming home in a German car from an Italian movie—and writes his congressman with a Japanese ballpoint pen demanding he do something about all the gold that's leaving the country. —Bob Orben (quoted in Wall Street Journal).

THE SPIRIT WILL LIVE FOREVER



(Across the Missouri Plateau the wagon train rolled toward Prophets Mountains. Officially, the event commemorated this year's Dakota Centennial; off the record, it produced one of the heart-warming stories of the year. In her weekly Gazette office, in the town of McClusky, North Dakota, the one-woman staff—widow-editor Christine Moore—mused on the enterprise of our pioneers. Then she wrote her Page 1 story. Here it is:)

By Christine Moore

PONIES WERE MOUNTED and the wagons began rolling about 10 a.m. Sunday at the Ralph Burck ranch. It was the fulfillment of much planning and anticipation for the second annual wagon train tour of Prophets Mountains.

The youngest in the party was seven. The oldest was 70. In the Prophets Mountains foothills they followed precarious trails. Some of the wagons tilted, adding thrills. Importantly, the young ones rode their ponies up front. They were scouts. The oldest, with faraway looks, rode silently.

WHEN THE WAGONS stopped for chow, it was time to rest, feed and water the horses. Wagonmaster Burck, Ray Parsons and Mrs. Bensfield kept the young cowpokes under control.

One oner cowboy removed his saddle reluctantly.

"If you don't get the saddle off that horse and get him watered, we'll put the saddle on you," Burck said. He didn't have to speak again.

As the horses were released, they trotted down the coulee to roll in the cooling prairie grass.

NO ONE went hungry. Not when there was a wagon full of food. Not when there were a hundred or so doughnuts baked by Mrs. Parsons.

Two-pound Crisco tins made ideal coffee pots. Each required just a cowpoke's fistful of ground coffee to brew the tinfal. "Not too strong, just right," the wagonmaster said.

MILES LATER, after evening chow, everyone listened to stories of pioneer days beside the campfire. Ray Parsons sang "Silver Haired Daddy of Mine." Burck strummed the guitar in accompaniment. You could hear the words of the simple song and the plunks of the guitar across the prairie.

They got out the sleeping bags and deep night took over.

After early breakfast, the 1961 prairie schooner train rolled on over rugged terrain. By Guy Dellon's ranch. Past the Schmitt spread. By 5:30 in the evening everybody had clocked in at the Burck ranch.

THAT'S ALL there was to it.

It wasn't big in the general scheme of things. It won't set a trend.

But my guess is that the spirit will live forever.

State Assn. Notes

S. DAK. MOVIE WINS AWARD

The South Dakota Stockgrowers Association's movie "Four Seasons West" has won a Western Heritage Award for realistic portrayal of the struggles and accomplishments of South Dakota's livestock ranchers from pioneer days to the present.

Producer Max Howe said "The big problem was to condense a 100-year story into the usual 29 minutes." This was done by telling of a young man leaving agricultural college. Through his, his father's and his grandfather's eyes is shown the scope of the livestock industry of South Dakota, from feedlots east of the range country to the grain farming operations closely associated with livestock production.

Early pioneer days are recalled by the grandfather in the story . . . the days when the settlers headed west in covered wagons. A sequence shows a pioneer family "90 miles from nowhere" building a "soddy", a shanty made of slabs of sod which fed the livestock. Roundups and herding are shown, with shots of cowboys in action.

The award was for the "outstanding western documentary of 1960." The award is sponsored by the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center now under construction near Oklahoma City.

Missouri Opposes Controls

The Missouri Livestock Association held its annual meeting in Columbia last month and elected Dorsey Bass of Columbia president and Jack Palmer, McCredie, vice-president; J. W. Burch, Columbia, is the secretary-treasurer. J. R. Bartels of St. Marys is the retiring president.

C. W. McMillan of Denver, executive vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, who was in Columbia to address the convention, explained that stockmen are being consistent in opposing government controls in the farm bill while endorsing regulatory powers of the USDA's Packers and Stockyards Division. "Stockmen . . . want to maintain a free marketing system," he said; they are pleased that cattle were not included in the House or Senate Agricultural Committees' bills. About the P & S regulations, he stated: "We want to see that every avenue of buying or selling is open and competitive."

The Missourians in their resolutions called for a land retirement program to hold feed grain supplies in line with needs; opposed inclusion of beef cattle or hogs in any control program; opposed any wheat program that would add further feed wheat to supplies.

They favored increased funds for the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; recommended provisions

California Cotton Oil Corp. CUSTOM CATTLE FEEDERS

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 - The Largest Cattle on Earth
- You'll enjoy **THE CHAROLAIS REVIEW**—
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\$10; 5 years—\$15. Sample 50¢ coins, 4¢
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Commercial Feeding McCABE CATTLE CO.

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Official Publication for the American Angus
Association. Published monthly.
25¢ for sample copy. 1 Year for \$3.00
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bership in Congress: the total is now 19.

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select, feed, fit, show calves and
manage beef steer & heifer projects



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booklet with lots of
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leaders in the beef
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Mail: American Angus Ass'n, St. Joseph, Mo.

for averaging of incomes of livestock
producers for tax purposes; commended
the American National for its work;
urged research be aimed at producing
a carcass with a high percentage of
lean meat and a minimum of waste
fat. One resolution commended the
central public markets.

Study into the following subjects
was requested: effect of the concen-
tration of buying power in the food re-
tailing industry; the age at which
marbling begins in live beef animals
produced under different systems; in-
formation to show if beef cattle breed-
ers will receive higher prices for cattle
yielding meaty cuts and high cut-out
values; determining marketing costs
from different methods used in selling
livestock.

In mid-July the California Cattle
Feeders Association presented to the
University of California on the Davis
campus a feed processing plant built
under the sponsorship of the feeder
group. Robert T. Beechinor was presi-
dent in October of 1959 when the board
of directors voted to start the project;
the current president, D. E. Alexander,
was chairman of the committee author-
ized to supervise construction. Many
individual donors participated in mak-
ing the research facility possible.

Authorization of the Texas and
Southwestern Cattle Raisers Associa-
tion to perform inspection at posted
stockyards in Texas is revoked as of
Sept. 1. USDA's judicial officer found
that many of the cattle marketed at
yards are not branded or marked for
identification. It was concluded, there-
fore, that authorization was not in the
public interest and should be revoked.
The USDA said the association is not
prevented from applying for authoriza-
tion on a limited basis.

Calf Crop Counted At About 40 Million

The calf crop being raised this year
is about 39.7 million head—up 1% from
last year and the 1950-59 average. How-
ever, reminds Western Livestock
Roundup, beef cows now comprise a
greater proportion of the total cow
herd than was true during the 50's and
therefore this year's crop represents a
significantly larger supply of beef
calves than was true for calf crops in
the mid-50's.

Three factors are mentioned as being
important in the fall calf market:
First, less favorable wintering pros-
pects in much of the West; second, the
development of wheat pastures in the
winter wheat area, which is still an
unknown factor; third, the price pros-
pects for fat cattle. Last year fat cat-
tle recovered sharply after mid-October.

New Food Research Plan Announced by Armour

Armour & Company at Chicago has
announced plans for a food research
laboratory and pilot plant in suburban
Oak Brook where 100 scientists and
technicians will work to develop new
and improved meat, dairy, poultry and
shortening products. The facility will
contain an analytical laboratory, food
bacteriological laboratory, taste-testing
laboratory, packaging materials sec-
tion, library, etc.

New Big Meat Display To Tour the Country

"Meat Miracle," a 64-foot USDA dis-
play on beef, pork and lamb production,
cuts and grades, will be shown through-
out the United States after a premiere
"Bar-B-Q" in Washington, D. C., Oct.
16, according to a recent release. The
exhibit has already been requested by
22 state fair managers.

FOREIGN CATTLE NOTES

ARGENTINA CLEANING UP

Progress is reported in Argentina's
livestock vaccination program to con-
trol foot-and-mouth disease. Vaccina-
tion is reported completed in a buffer
zone north of Patagonia and in the
province of La Pampa. 80% of the cat-
tle have been vaccinated in Buenos
Aires province, which is in the heart
of the Argentine corn belt and produces
most of the meat for export.

In late 1960 Argentina required live-
stock north of the 40th parallel to be
vaccinated before slaughter. The United
Kingdom and West Germany have be-
come increasingly concerned over dan-
ger of getting the disease from imports
of beef. The U. K., needing imports,
has always taken a calculated risk of
getting the disease. In the first four
months of 1961, West Germany re-
ported 1,600 outbreaks (300 in 1960).
The U. K. is free now, but had a big
outbreak from Nov. 1960 through Mar.
1961.

The USSR has become the largest
producer of horsemeat in the world.
This is because of a sharp reduction in
the use of horses on farms and cities.
Production rose from 26 million pounds
in 1950 to 463 million in 1956, and it
held at 430 million pounds in 1959.
France is a second largest producer
with an output of 229 million pounds.
This figures out 5.1 pounds per capita
in France; 2.1 pounds in Russia. The
United States production is less than 50
million pounds.

A new item in Uruguay's budget is
10 million pesos allotted for control of
foot-and-mouth disease. The govern-
ment is expected to announce a vac-
cination program for the country. The
government expects to send a delegate
to the f. & m. conference in Rio de
Janeiro in August to discuss means of
controlling the disease.

American Cattle Producer

CONCENTRATED...MINERALIZED

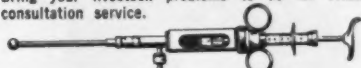
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Greatest
Worm Killer
I Ever Used."



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Bring your livestock problems to us for FREE consultation service.



STURDY AUTOMATIC SYRINGE

For dosing and vaccinating. Adjustable up to 10 cc so exact dosage can be repeated.

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COMPLETE LINE OF LIVESTOCK REMEDIES
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Dependable Protection!

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Sign in a Cleveland, O., delicatessen:
"What Foods These Morsels Be."

\$5.75 TATTOO MARKER

EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES—30c EA.



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$5.75 postpaid.

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Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



123

EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

FREE CATALOG

NECK CHAINS

1. Bright silvery finish chain.
2. Solid brass number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners
4. Priced reasonable.

Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

GRADING

from page 12

THE SPECIFICATIONS subcommittee's recommendations included:


1. That the standards should be written to describe the minimum requirements for the grade rather than the midpoint descriptions;
2. Eliminate all reference in the specifications to fat thickness and kidney and pelvic fats. Use instead only the marbling requirements;
3. Base estimates of conformation on muscling as if the fat were trimmed off the exterior surfaces of the carcass;
4. Grade only ribbed carcasses so the best estimate of marbling and maturity can be ascertained;
5. Clarify specifications in the methods of determining maturity;
6. Illustrate the official standards with proper photographs as well as graphic presentation of the combination of factors required for the various grades;
7. Suggested that specifications be written for the wholesale cuts to conform with those for the carcass grade.

Special Livestock Loan Program Extended

President Kennedy has signed a bill which enables the Farmers Home Administration to make special livestock loans available through Dec. 31. Farmers and ranchers who are established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep or goats but are temporarily unable to obtain the credit needed to continue their operations are eligible. Producers may use funds to buy or produce feed, obtain grazing permits, move livestock to better feed or grazing areas, buy replacements and carry out other measures to maintain foundation herds and flocks. Loans are one to three years at 5%.

Cattle Completely Out In New Farm Legislation

The Senate and House of Representatives passed separate but similar versions of the omnibus farm legislation. These successors to the original omnibus farm bill came out minus the objectionable provisions of Title I, under which cattle could have been subject to marketing orders and quotas. Both bills call for extension of the emergency feed grain program of 1961, with barley added, action on which, American National representatives urged, should at least have awaited the outcome of the present feed grain law. The bills provide for expanded use of marketing orders—turkeys are in both bills, lambs are out of both bills, as are cattle; a wheat program is provided for; the wool program is extended; Farmers Home Administration credit is expanded; P.L. 480 and school lunch programs are expanded; co-ops are given a freer hand. At press time House and Senate conferees had agreed on the relatively minor differences in the two bills and presidential signature was certain.



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OCT. 13 thru 21

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\$135,000

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COMPLETE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR:


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- Hogs, Sheep, Wool
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Property taxes on farm land and buildings reached a new high last year, at \$1.20 average per acre. This compares with 69¢ in 1950 and 13¢ in 1900.

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10 to 20% BETTER FEEDING RESULTS

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New ROL-N-MIX

3 in 1 Feed Making Unit

The complete feed making and hauling unit. Provides roller mill, mixer and self unloading wagon. Available in two sizes.

CHALLENGER "All-Purpose" MILL

Crimps—Cracks all small grain and granulates ear corn. No dust—no stringy shucks—uniform rolling and granulation. A size for every feeding operation.

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Dept. 6136 Joplin, Missouri

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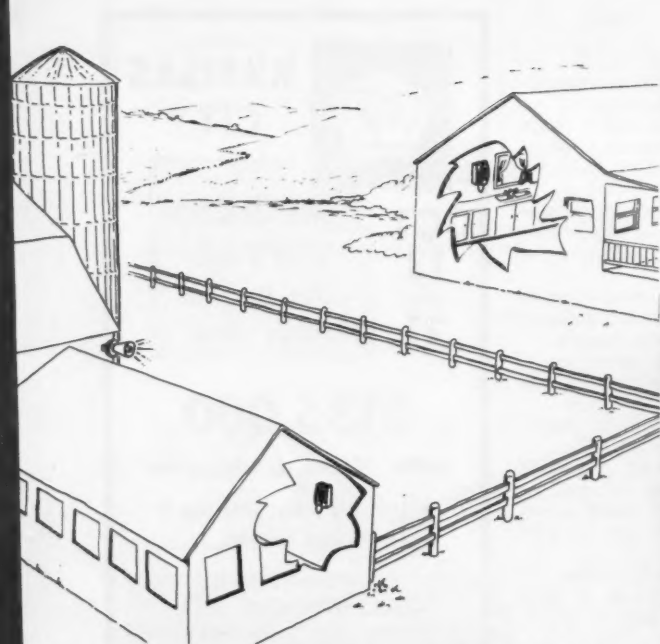
RHR Governor 139 and Sugwas Joshua Feudal in Service.

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Wm. H. & Mary Graham, Lakaport, Calif.
Phone: Colony 3-4003. Take Bell Hill Road out of Kelseyville, turn at Highland Sprgs. Rd., 4 1/2 miles.

NEW PRODUCTS

for ranch and feedlot



Farm Interphone, a new Bell Telephone communications system, provides loudspeaker or private communication between farm buildings. High-powered loudspeaker can be mounted in an outdoor work area.



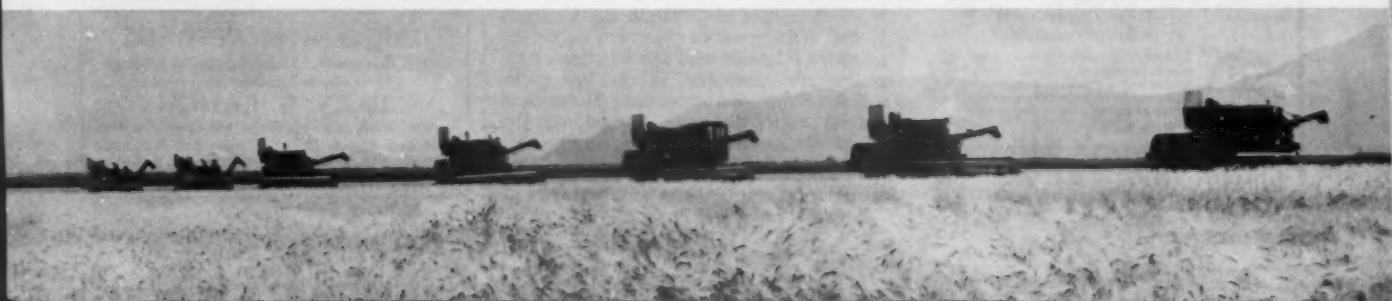
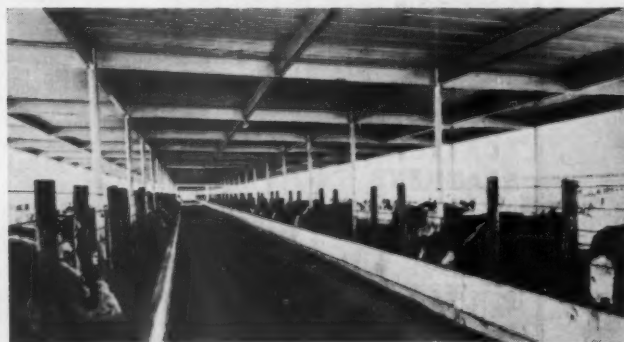
Hurry! hurry! hurry! folks. Ya gotta have poly-pipe. The name is lightweight polyethylene pipe. It's light, yet heavyweight for strong service. The Allied Chemical Company has a film on "What Kind of Pipe Should I Buy". It's available from the company at 40 Rector St. New York 6, N. Y.



United States Steel is here showing its "fury fencer" that does ranch fencing in record time, pounding in posts and a five-wire fence in one operation.

Soon to move from south to north to harvest the country's wheat crop are these combines. Beginning in Texas and pushing north to Canada will be a massive combine that harvests the nation's wheat crop. Here are International combines, ranging in capacity across 74½ feet per cut.

The right roof is a necessity to right feeding. Here Childers Manufacturing Co., Houston 8, Texas, shows what has been playfully called a "cowport".



Wilderness System Bill Squeaks Out of Committee

The wilderness system bill has finally been jarred loose for Senate floor action. In mid-July the Senate Interior Committee decided to report an amended S. 174 favorably. The wording dealing with grazing of wilderness areas which previously was that grazing "may" continue where established was changed to "shall continue". This amendment was urged by the American National.

This bill would establish a national wilderness system, blanketing in current wilderness, wild and primitive areas of the national forests, national parks and national wildlife refuges and game ranges. The secretaries of Interior and Agriculture would be given a certain number of years to make recommendations to Congress as to which portions of the forests, parks, ranges and refuges were wilderness in character and should remain in that state. The bill would permit the secretaries' recommendations to go into effect if "neither the Senate nor the House shall have approved a resolution declaring itself opposed to such recommendations." The American National has opposed the measure in its entirety.

New Slaughter Method Being Broadly Adopted

Federally inspected slaughtering plants using humane methods now number 484. About 18 months ago it was estimated that only 124 plants were equipped to slaughter livestock humanely.

This fact was brought out in a report from the office of Agriculture Secretary Freeman which said latest figures compiled for a single month's operation show that 8.5 million animals receiving federal meat inspection were slaughtered in plants using humane methods.

Don C. Collins of Kit Carson, Colo., a former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, is one of the members of the Humane Slaughter Advisory Committee which received the report in Washington on July 24.

COW COUNTRY WALK THRU CHUTE GATE



Holds all sizes of cattle: calves or big, rough steers for de-horning, branding, etc. Strongest on the market. Sold on money-back guarantee.

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WHEATLAND RANCH

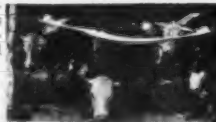
Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock
For Sale

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AUTOMATIC CATTLE OILER

\$14.95 Controls Cattle-grubs, Lice, Mites, Horn Flies and Face Fly that spreads pink eye. Features—No valves—clamps 8,000 lbs. test—cadmium plated metal parts.

Hergott-Hole Co.
Pavonia, Ohio



In Shirley Basin, Wyo., you can live on Ding Bat Avenue, Wine-O-Row, Beer Can Alley or Whiskey Lane.

PERFORMANCE-TESTED Herefords

13th consecutive year under University of California specifications. Range Bulls with size, quality, coming twos. Blood Tells, Quality Sells on Any Market.

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An own son of the progenitor of all Bardoliermere cattle.

GLENKONIAN 13th
Son of 1955 International Champion.

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Son of 1949 International Champion.

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Grandson of Homeplace Eileenmere 492d.

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Selected for productivity of quality cattle from over 600 females purchased or produced in past 8 years.

Plan now to attend our NOV. 18, 1961, Sale. 80 Females—20 Bulls—The "in demand" kind

RAINBOW VALLEY RANCH

J. Ray Polston
3346 So. Wheeling, Tulsa 5, Okla.
Bruce I. Polston Manager,
Coweta, Okla.
Tom Cox, Herdsman, Coweta, Okla.

A recent newspaper paragraph pointed out that beef and veal output climbed 121% from 1920 to the present, yet the nation's cattle and calf population has risen only 38% over the same period.



HEREFORDS Horned & Polled

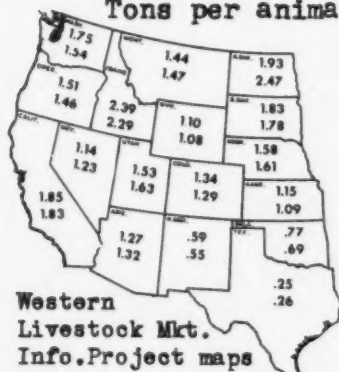
Range Raised Bulls—1 or a Carload
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Phone Glennville, Kern Co., 536-8514
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SERVICEABLE AGE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

One or a car-load, dwarf free pedigrees. High quality and weight for age. One of the nation's largest registered herds.
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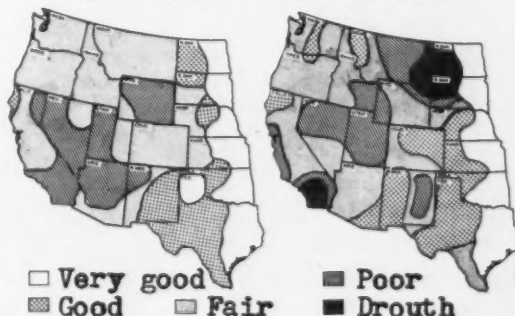
PROSPECTIVE HAY SUPPLIES Tons per animal unit



The top figure indicates tons per animal unit last winter. The bottom figure indicates tons per animal unit available this winter if livestock numbers equal 1/1/61.

FALL RANGE FEED CONDITIONS

1960 actual 1961 forecast





Oct. 13-22—American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
 Oct. 25-27—Florida Cattlemen's Assn., Lakeland.
 Nov. 5-7—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Pocatello.
 Dec. 4-6—Utah Cattlemen's Assn., Salt Lake City.
 Dec. 6-7—Oklahoma Cattlemen's Assn., Oklahoma City.
 Dec. 7-9—Arizona Cattle Growers, Phoenix.
 Dec. 8-9—Joint California Cattlemen and Nevada State Cattle Assn., joint meeting, Reno, Nev.
 Jan. 2-6—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix.
 Jan. 11-12—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn., Jackson.
 Jan. 12-20—National Western Stock Show, Denver.
 Jan. 24-27, 1962—American Natl. Cattlemen's Assn. Convention, Tampa, Fla.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)		
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs Sheep
June 1961	1,785	364	5,093 1,252
June 1960	1,692	397	5,087 1,137
6 mos. 1961	9,735	2,391	32,670 7,585
6 mos. 1960	9,286	2,435	34,614 6,701

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)			
	June 1961	May 1961	June 1960	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	143,956	142,890	135,599	122,375
Cured Beef	10,866	10,581	9,746	11,676
Total Pork	244,424	268,552	350,688	308,928
Frozen Veal	10,383	10,897	7,733	9,782
Lamb & Mutton	26,262	24,312	11,654	11,151

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(Aug. 3, 1961)		July 21, 1960
Beef, Choice	\$34.00	40.00	\$39.50 - 44.50
Beef, Good	35.50	38.50	38.00 - 42.00
Beef, Std.	34.00	36.50	35.00 - 39.00
Veal, Prime	49.00	53.00	49.00 - 53.00
Veal, Choice	45.00	48.50	45.00 - 49.00
Veal, Good	39.00	45.50	40.00 - 47.00
Lamb, Choice	38.00	41.00*	39.50 - 46.00
Lamb, Good			39.00 - 44.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	42.00	44.50**	45.00 - 48.50

(* Ch.-Pr.)

(** 8-16#)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	July 27, 1961	July 21, 1960
Steers, Prime	\$21.25 - 23.75	\$26.00 - 28.25
Steers, Choice	20.50 - 23.50	24.00 - 26.75
Steers, Good	20.25 - 23.00	22.00 - 24.25
Steers, Std.	19.25 - 21.25	20.25 - 22.00
Cows, Comm.	13.75 - 16.25	15.25 - 17.50
F. & S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	20.00 - 28.00	22.00 - 29.00
F. & S. Strs., Md.	18.00 - 23.00	19.00 - 23.00
Hogs, 180-240#	18.15 - 19.00	18.00 - 18.50*
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	15.50 - 18.00	18.50 - 21.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	3.50 - 4.50	4.00 - 5.00

(* 200-240#)

Last Roundup

Jesse Harper: Mr. Harper, one of the best known cattlemen in Kansas, died last month; his home was at Sitka. He was a long-time member of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and in his earlier years was football coach at Notre Dame University.

Ben Stewart: One of the best known cowmen in northern Arizona, Mr. Stewart died at his home in Tempe after long illness. His son Brad had

NAMES in the Livestock NEWS

Charles A. Stewart of Fort Worth, who has for 30 years been active in behalf of the cattle industry of the Southwest, retired Aug. 1 as secretary-general manager of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, a post he had held for six years. Prior to that, Stewart, who is an attorney, was the organization's traffic counsel. He also successfully represented the association as special prosecutor in many cattle theft cases.

Prof. Herrell DeGraff, economic advisor to the American National Cattlemen's Association, will be keynote speaker at the 46th annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Sept. 10-14, in New York City.

L. Blaine Liljenquist has been named to the post of president and general manager of the Western States Meat Packers Association, succeeding E. Floyd Forbes, who died June 23.

Clarence H. Girard, former chief of marketing in the general counsel's office of USDA, has been named P&S administrator. Former Boss Doggett remains as deputy administrator.

Col. Charles Corkle, auctioneer of Norfolk, Neb., was elected president of the National Auctioneers Association at a meeting in Houston, Texas.

C. Burgess Garrett has been appointed executive secretary of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association, according to President **John A. McKnight, Jr.**

taken over management of the Stewart Ranch a few years ago. Ben Stewart was chairman of the Arizona Cattle Growers' forest committee and also served as president of the Yavapai Cattle Growers.

A. B. Ham: Ill the past year after a fall in which he broke a hip, Mr. Ham passed away last month at his Tree Top Ranch near Las Animas, Colo. He had lived there since 1900 and owned the state's oldest herd of branded cattle. He was 99, a native of Texas. He was father of Colorado State Senator Wilkie Ham, Lamar.

William C. Mueller: Photographer, travel agent and mountaineer, Mr. Mueller died at Denver last month at age 60. He was a native of Vienna, Austria, where his father owned a publishing house. He operated a ranch at Jackson Hole, Wyo., and later at Tabernash, Colo. He was a veteran of World War II. Some of his pictures have appeared in the Producer.

Allen B. Williams: Kansas livestock brand commissioner, Garden City, Kans., passed away July 17.

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RESORT nestled in the beautiful Rockies: Lodge with beautiful lobby, 11 rooms & cafe, 14 rustic modern cabins, large plunge & baths with natural hot water, new dressing rooms, 2 miles from modern ski tow. Excellent hunting & fishing, camp sites. Future Sun Valley of Montana. Price—\$65,000—Terms Contact Dillon Real Estate Mart, Dillon, Mont.

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For South Florida Ranch, Farm or Grove properties, large or small, write Robert L. Harris, P. O. Box 926, Fort Pierce, Fla. Registered Real Estate Broker and 20 years practical experience cattle and agriculture.

FOR BEST New Mexico Cattle and Sheep Ranches write **FRAGER MILLER**, Ranch Specialist, 204 So. Kentucky, Roswell, New Mexico.

1,280 ACRE RANCH with adequate water, corral, buildings, etc., for 300 stock cows. Also 500 ton hay, \$50.00 per acre. Terms available. Additional 1,280 adjoining acres available. Goebel Brothers, Lehr, No. Dak.

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1,575-ACRE ranch in Hamilton County, and one of the best sheep and goat ranches in Texas, will carry cattle also, good net fences, well improved, on a good road, has plenty water in wells and spring branch; 165 acres can be sowed in grain. \$80.00 per acre. Both these places will carry a good loan.

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2,000 Acres limestone grass, imp., fenced, watered. Hwy. \$50.00 acre, surface. **Hugh Hart**, Pauls Valley, Okla.

HUNDRED COW family sized outfit. Fully modern ranch and home. Electricity and school buses. Going outfit with cattle. **D. Tip-ton**, Francois Lake, B. C., Canada.

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Owner in ailing health offers one of the best ranches in the Foothills, consisting of 3,500 acres of deeded land, highly improved for stock and feeder operations, additional revenue from oil and timber. Located in an area of abundant hay and grain production. Fishing and hunting at the back door, yet close to highway and ready markets. Brochures on request. Address inquiries to:

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2,100 acres in Missouri Ozarks. 100 miles from St. Louis. 400 cow capacity. 400 a. bottom land in permanent pasture. 1,000 a. open grazing land. Completely fenced and cross fenced, well-watered. 1 1/2 miles river front. All necessary out buildings plus 3 modern houses—headquarters air conditioned. 3 sets new treated corrals. Will divide. Offered by owner, write:

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6,200 Acre Stock Ranch. 3,200 deeded, 3,000 leased, 450 acres high producing hay land, plenty water, full line machinery, 2 houses, 5 barns. \$160,000. Terms. 300 head Herefords may be purchased with place. Capacity 600 head. **C. A. Clure**, Colville, Wash. Ph. Northport RE 2-4353.

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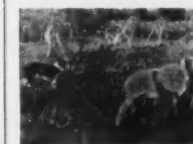
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- 13 Cows, 9/16 Charolais, 7/16 Angus, 2 to 5 yr.-olds, bred to purebred Charolais bull for October delivery.
- 27 Cows, 3/4 Charolais, 1/4 Brahman, 2 to 8 yr.-olds, October 1st delivery, guaranteed pregnant. All good Langford breeding, and show no Brahman characteristics.
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- 17 Cows, 7/8 to 1/2 Charolais, 1/8 to 1/2 Brahman, 3 to 6 years of age, all guaranteed bred, October 1st delivery.

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